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zôch, daz der slagebrücken teil
 hetz ors vil nâch gevellet nidr.
 Parzival der sach sich widr:
 dô wolter hân gevrâget baz.
 'ir sult varen der sunnen haz'
 sprach der knappe. 'ir sît ein gans.
 möht ir gerüeret hân den flans,
 und het den wirt gevrâget!
 vil prîss iuch hât betrâget.'

Nâch den mæren schrei der gast:
 gegenrede im gar gebrast.
 swie vil er nâch geriefe,
 reht als er gēnde sliefe
 warp der knappe und sluoc die porten zuo.

St. 247, l. 13—St. 248, l. 5.

There is no hint, as in Chrétien, that the drawbridge had a trap; there is no mystery about raising the bridge, for Wolfram provides a squire to attend to it. Wolfram's version is entirely rational and emphasizes by contrast the mysterious atmosphere in Chrétien's version.

So far as I can discover, the drawbridge in the Grail Castle has not been connected with the "perilous passage" theme; nor has it been related to the type of "perilous passage" found in the Cliff Bridge of *Emer*. Considering the fact that the dates of the manuscripts permit such an interpretation and that the situations are reasonably parallel, I believe that one is warranted in maintaining with fair probability that the drawbridge in the Grail Castle in Chrétien's *Contes del Graal* presents a development of the type of "perilous passage" conveniently represented in the Cliff Bridge of the *Wooring of Emer*.

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MICHAEL DRAYTON'S *TO THE VIRGINIA VOYAGE*

To the Virginia Voyage not only is one of the finest of Drayton's shorter poems, but possesses for Americans a special interest. So far as I am aware no one has pointed out that it is for the most part a metrical version of certain prose passages in Hakluyt's First Voyage to Virginia as printed in his *Principal Navigations*,

*Voyages, Traffiques, & Discoveries of the English Nation.*¹ To show the nature and extent of Drayton's indebtedness to Hakluyt I quote the chief passages concerned.

"We smelt so sweet and so strong a smel, as if we had bene in the midst of some delicate garden abounding with all kinde of odoriferous flowers, by which we were assured that the land could not be farre distant." (Page 298.)²

When as the Lushious smell
Of that delicious Land,
Above the Seas that flowes
The cleere Wind throwes.

"And after thankes given to God for our safe arrivall thither, we manned our boats and went to view the land." (Page 298.)

In kenning of the Shore
(Thanks to God first giuen).

"And having discharged our harquebuz-shot, such a flocke of Cranes (the most part white) arose under us, with such a cry redoubled by many ecchoes, as if an armie of men had showted all together." (Page 299.)

Let Cannons roare,
Frighting the wide Heauen.

"We found the people most gentle, loving, and faithfull, voide of all guile and treason, and such as live after the manner of the golden age. The people onely care howe to defend themselves from the cold in their short winter." (Page 305.)

To whome the golden Age
Still Natures lawes doth giue,
No other Cares that tend,
But Them to defend
From Winters rage,
That long there doth not liue.

"So full of grapes as the very beating and surge of the Sea overflowed them; of which we found such plentie, as well there as in all places else, both on the sand and on the greene soile, on the hils as in the plaines, as well on every little shrubbe as also climbing towardes the tops of high Cedars. . . . The woodes are not such as you finde in Bohemia, Moscovia, or Hercynia, barren and fruit-

¹ Printed by The Hakluyt Society, extra series, 1903 ff. The First Voyage to Virginia appears in volume VIII, page 297 ff.

² The page references are to The Hakluyt Society edition described in the preceding note.

les, but the highest and reddest Cedars of the world, farre bettering the Ceders of the Açores, of the Indies, or of Lybanus; Pynes, Cypres, Sassaphras." (Pages 298-299.)

And the ambitious Vine
Crownes with his purple Masse
The cedar reaching hie
To kisse the Sky,
The Cypress, Pine,
And vse-full Sassafras.

"Goodly woodes full of Deere, Conies, Hares, and Fowle, even in the midst of Summer, in incredible abundance." (Page 299.) "The goodliest and best fish in the world, and in greatest abundance." (Page 309.) "Assoone as hee was two bow shoot into the water, he fell to fishing, and in less then halfe an houre he had laden his boate as deepe as it could swimme." (Page 300.)

Where Nature hath in store
Fowle, Venison, and Fish.

"The soile is the most plentiful, sweete, fruitfull, and wholesome of all the worlde. . . . In May they sow, in July they reape; in June they sow, in August they reape; in July they sowe, in September they reape. Onely they cast the corne into the ground, breaking a little of the soft turfe with a wooden mattock, or pickaxe. Our selves proved the soile, and put some of our Pease in the ground, and in tenne dayes they were of fourteene ynches high." (Page 304).

And the Fruitfull'st Soyle,
Without your Toyle,
Three Haruests more,
All greater then your Wish.

"In her eares shee had bracelets of pearles hanging downe to her middle. . . . He himselfe had upon his head a broad plate of golde, or copper, for being unpolished we knew not what mettall it should be; neither would he by any meanes suffer us to take it off his head, but feeling it, it would bow very easily. . . . The King's brother had great liking of our armour, a sword, and divers other things which we had; and offered to lay a great boxe of pearle in gage for them; but we refused it for this time, because we would not make them knowe that we esteemed thereof, untill we had understoode in what places of the countrey the pearle grew." (Pages 302-303.)

Successe you still intice,
To get the Pearle and Gold.

"Immediately after the departing of our English Colony out of this paradise of the world. . . . Yet unwilling to loose the posses-

sion of the countrey which Englishmen had so long held, after good deliberation hee determined to leave some men behinde to reteine possession of the Countrey." (Page 347.)

And ours to hold,
VIRGINIA,
Earth's onely Paradise.

Drayton perhaps intended to acknowledge his indebtedness to Hakluyt in the concluding stanza:

Thy Voyages attend,
Industrious Hacklvit,
Whose Reading shall inflame
Men to seeke Fame,
And much commend
To after-Times thy Wit.

It might be worth while to search for other instances of Drayton's indebtedness to the *Principal Navigations*.³ Indeed the influence of the literature of the sea upon the Elizabethan poets might well constitute the work of a doctoral dissertation.

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RABELAISIANISM IN CARLYLE

Professor Bliss Perry's recent study of Carlyle,¹ though written primarily for the general reader, should commend itself to the more careful student on account of the directness with which it proceeds to its task and the vitality it imparts to its subject. The conception it presents of the working of Carlyle's mind and of the doctrines there evolved is in most respects complete enough; but one side of his mental activity, and one in which he stands unique in his generation, has received very slight consideration. No ac-

³ The list of borrowings in the poem just considered might be increased. For the adjective "vse-full" as applied to sassafraz, see page 355; and for the lines:

And as there Plenty growes
Of Lawrell euery where

see page 304. The apostrophe "You braue Heroique minds" was possibly addressed to those persons whose names are given on page 317.

¹ Bliss Perry, *Thomas Carlyle: How to Know Him*. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1915.